

of cattle are 1.2 parts per million in muscle, 4.8 parts per million in liver and in fat, and 3.6 parts per million in kidney.

(c) *Sheep*. A tolerance for marker residues of lasalocid sodium in sheep is not needed. The safe concentrations for total residues of lasalocid in the uncooked edible tissues of sheep are 1.2 parts per million in muscle and 6 parts per million in liver, fat, and kidney.

[49 FR 27316, July 3, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29057, July 18, 1984]

§ 556.350 Levamisole hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of levamisole hydrochloride in the edible tissues of cattle, sheep, and swine.

§ 556.360 Lincomycin.

(a) *Swine*. A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues in the edible tissues.

(b) *Chickens*. A tolerance for residues of lincomycin in chickens is not required.

[55 FR 3209, Jan. 31, 1990]

§ 556.375 Maduramicin ammonium.

A tolerance is established for residues of maduramicin ammonium in chickens as follows:

(a) A tolerance for maduramicin ammonium (marker residue) in chickens is 0.38 parts per million in fat (target tissue). A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.

(b) The safe concentrations for total maduramicin ammonium residues in uncooked edible chicken tissues are: 0.24 parts per million in muscle; 0.72 parts per million in liver; 0.48 parts per million in skin; and 0.48 parts per million in fat. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 5229, Feb. 2, 1989]

§ 556.380 Melengestrol acetate.

A tolerance of 25 parts per billion is established for residues of the parent compound, melengestrol acetate, in fat of cattle.

[59 FR 41241, Aug. 11, 1994]

§ 556.390 Methylparaben.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of methylparaben in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.400 Methylprednisolone.

A tolerance is established for negligible residues of methylprednisolone in milk at 10 parts per billion.

§ 556.410 Metoserpate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.02 part per million is established for negligible residues of metoserpate hydrochloride (methyl-*o*-methyl-18-epireserpate hydrochloride) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.420 Monensin.

(a) *Cattle and goats*. A tolerance of 0.05 part per million is established for negligible residues of monensin in the edible tissues of cattle and goats.

(b) *Chickens, turkeys, and quail*. A tolerance for marker residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail is not needed. The safe concentrations for total residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail are 1.5 parts per million in muscle, 3.0 parts per million in skin with adhering fat, and 4.5 parts per million in liver. *Tolerance* in this paragraph refers to the concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animals. *Safe concentrations* refers to the concentration of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[50 FR 32394, Aug. 12, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 15718, Apr. 30, 1987; 53 FR 40060, Oct. 13, 1988; 54 FR 32633, Aug. 9, 1989]

§ 556.425 Morantel tartrate.

A tolerance of 0.7 part per million is established for *N*-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (MAPA, marker residue) in the liver (target tissue) of cattle and goats. A tolerance for residues of morantel tartrate in milk is not required.

[59 FR 17922, Apr. 15, 1994]

§ 556.426 Moxidectin.

An acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 4 micrograms per kilogram per day in